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new mexíco

*Land
of
Enchantment*



new-land of enchantment mexico

THE PAST

It was long ago—perhaps 25,000 years ago. The hide-clad young man fingered the edge of his stone-tipped throwing spear as he looked out over the valley from his vantage point in the Sandia Mountains. To the north, he could see a plateau cut by streams into mesas. He wondered if game might be plentiful in those canyons. Perhaps he would go and see . . .

Sandia man was probably one of the first residents of New Mexico. His forefathers came across the land mass that once joined Asia to Alaska—perhaps 37,000 years ago. Succeeding waves of migrants spread all over North and South America, and by 10,000 BC there was a population explosion in the New World. Evidence has been found of these paleo-Indians in the Folsom and Clovis areas of New Mexico.

Those who were successful in surviving game shortages were the ones who adapted to agriculture. And by the beginning of the Christian era, there were two big agricultural civilizations in New Mexico—the Anasazi in the Four Corners area and the Mogollon in the area west from Alamogordo to Arizona. The Anasazi became highly urbanized, built beautiful apartment houses of masonry, and seem to have absorbed the less developed Mogollon people. Anasazi trade contacts with Indian cultures in Mexico greatly influenced their development.

Around 1200, the Anasazi, possibly because of climate changes, abandoned their classic cities and settled further south and east, some in the canyons of the Pajarito Plateau, and eventually in the Rio Grande Valley. And around 1300, the Mogollon people filtered north to the Rio Grande area. More cities were built—this time on a smaller scale, and frequently of adobe. But again, climate changes seem to have forced many of these cities to be vacated, and descendants of these people moved into the river valleys.

When the Spanish conquistadors arrived in the 1500s, they called the people they met "Pueblo" Indians, because their villages resembled Spanish *pueblos*. At that time, the Pueblo people were conducting a thriving trade with the Plains Indians to the east, as well as with the Aztec Empire to the south and with the Indians of the Pacific Coast.

The first extensive European explorations of the area that is now New Mexico were made by Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, who in 1540-42 was seeking the Seven Cities of Cibola, cities reputed to be built of gold. Don Juan de Oñate established the first Spanish colony in 1598 at San Gabriel near San Juan Pueblo. And in 1610, Santa Fe was made the provincial capital.

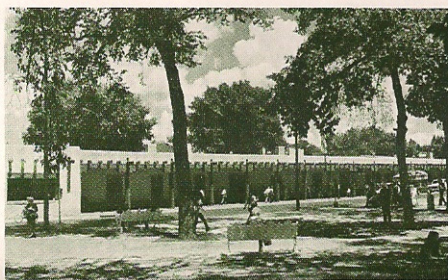
Subjected to harsh treatment and forbidden to worship their own gods, the Pueblo Indians also found their traditional trade with the Plains Indians disrupted. In 1680, under the leadership of Popé, a San Juan Pueblo Indian,



Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon -- high point in the Classic Age of Pueblo Indian culture.

and at the instigation of a Moor, Naranjo, an ex-slave, they rebelled and drove the Spaniards south to El Paso. But the Pueblos were not united in language, customs or fighting spirit, and Spain regained control in 1692 by a peaceful reconquest led by Captain General Don Diego de Vargas.

About a half century of warfare with the Comanches, who had supplanted the Apaches on the eastern plains, ended in the 1770s with a victory for the Spanish and Pueblo forces. *Comancheros*—colorful groups of Spaniards and Pueblos—then continued the traditional commerce with the Plains Indians for about a century.



Santa Fe Plaza and the Palace of the Governors (background) have played a part in New Mexico's history since 1610.

Spain's influence ended in 1821 following the Mexican Independence Revolution, and New Mexico came under a government receptive to trade with the Americans. William Becknell, a Missourian, opened the Santa Fe Trail that same year with a train of pack mules, and returned the following year with a wagon train.

The Americans invaded New Mexico in 1846 under the command of General Stephen W. Kearney, and acquired most of it via the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and the rest via the Gadsden Purchase in 1853.

During the Civil War, Confederate troops briefly occupied Albuquerque and Santa Fe, but were forced back to Texas after Union troops defeated them during the Battle of Glorieta in 1862.

Eventually, the U.S. Army defeated the Comanches, Apaches and Navajos on the plains. White buffalo hunters systematically wiped out the Indians' food source, and the *Comanchero* trade came to an end.

Even before Geronimo surrendered in 1886,

railroaders, ranchers and miners were moving into New Mexico. Political feuds and range wars over land and water rights rocked the territory for decades. The Lincoln County War of 1878, starring Billy the Kid, was perhaps the most famous.

After 300 years of frontier living and 60 years of statehood attempts, New Mexico joined the union as the 47th state on January 6, 1912. And the state exploded into the twentieth century with the detonation of the first atomic bomb at Trinity Site in 1945.

On one of the quiet mesas of the Pajarito Plateau, above the silent canyons with their remains of ancient cities, an atomic scientist looks out from his laboratory in Los Alamos and sees in the distance the Sandia Mountains. For a moment, he wonders about that daring man who first settled in New Mexico . . .



Lovely small lakes provide good fishing in many parts of the state.

THE LAND

New Mexico, the fifth largest state in the United States, has an area of 121,412 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Oklahoma and Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona.

At the northwest corner of New Mexico, four states come together—New Mexico, Ari-

zona, Utah and Colorado—the only such spot in the United States.

The most important river in the state is the Rio Grande, which flows generally southward and bisects the state. The Pecos River, one of the principal tributaries of the Rio Grande, rises in the Truchas Mountains and flows southward. The San Juan River crosses the northwestern corner of the state and flows into the Colorado River, as does the Gila River. The Canadian River begins in the Sangre de Cristo Range and is part of the Mississippi River drainage system.

Few other states possess such a remarkable array of geologic features or such a complete geologic history as New Mexico. The southern Rocky Mountains extend well into New Mexico. The Great Plains take up the eastern third of the state and volcano cones and craters dot the landscape.

Among the major mountain ranges are the Jemez, Sangre de Cristo, Sandia, Guadalupe, Sacramento, San Mateo and San Andres Mountains, and the Black Range.

East of the Rocky Mountain uplift, the land consists of high rocky plateaus and mesas. Toward the southeast, this smooths into the *Llano Estacado*—the Staked Plains—a high plateau flat as a platter. Near Roswell lies the great underground Roswell Artesian Basin. Slightly west of that, a vast limestone barrier reef extends for a hundred miles, much of it underground. In this reef are limestone caves, notably the spectacular Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

In the northwest part of the state is a portion of the Colorado Plateau including the famed San Juan Basin, a great reservoir of natural gas and oil.

Elevations within the state range from a low of 2,850 feet on the lower Pecos River, to 13,151 feet at Wheeler Peak, northeast of Taos.

From border to border, the state is a land of fascination to the traveler and camera fan. Extinct volcano cones, lava flows, evidences of ancient inland seas, and strata that tell of earth-shaking upheavals—all intrigue the amateur geologist. From the blue depths of Bottomless Lakes to the shifting dunes of White Sands to the snowcapped Rocky Mountains, the valleys, canyons, mesas, buttes, cliffs, mountains and plains have a story to tell.

THE CLIMATE

New Mexico's climate is famed for clear skies, low humidity and warm, year-round sunshine. No part of the state receives less than 70 percent of possible sunshine. Some areas average as much as 80 percent. The number of days on which rain falls varies from 30 in the drier districts to 100 in the mountainous areas.

During the winter months, topcoats are needed in most parts of the state. But there are winter days in the south when shirtsleeves are comfortable. And in the mountains, a wrap is often needed in the evenings even in midsummer.



Pancho Villa State Park is one of several good places to see desert plants.

THE PEOPLE

New Mexico has a population of 1,016,000 (1970 Census). Of that total, 2.7 percent are non-white (other than Indian) and 7.2 percent are Indian.

Albuquerque is the largest city, with 280,000 residents, and there are 47,000 people living in Santa Fe, the capital.

Other large cities are Las Cruces with 41,000 and Roswell with 33,908.

New Mexico's capitol building in Santa Fe is shaped like the Zia Indian sun symbol.



The Buffalo Dance is important in Pueblo Indian culture.

THE INDIANS

Today, the Pueblo Indians live in 19 remaining Pueblo groups: Acoma, Cochiti, Isleta, Jemez, Laguna, Nambé, Picuris, Pojoaque, Sandia, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Ana, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo, Taos, Tesuque, Zia and Zuni.

The Pueblo Indians have long excelled in making pottery, baskets, textiles and beautiful jewelry.

In addition to the 19 pueblos, there are four other Indian reservations in New Mexico. The 16-million-acre Navajo reservation, largest in the United States, extends from New Mexico to Arizona and Utah. The Navajos, who arrived in New Mexico after the Pueblos, engage in herding sheep, cattle and horses. Many men are accomplished silversmiths and some Navajo women still weave their famous blankets. The tribe also engages in agriculture, lumbering, education and tourism ventures, and off-reservation employment, and receives benefits from uranium, oil and gas deposits.

Like the Navajos, the Apaches were nomadic Indians who followed the great buffalo herds of the Great Plains before settling in New Mexico. Both Apache tribes—the Jicarilla in the north and the Mescalero in the south—are now engaged in raising stock, and have formed themselves into corporations to promote new industries for their tribes.

In the northwest corner of New Mexico, a sparsely settled portion of the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation lies within the state. The Utes formerly held lands throughout much of western Colorado, northwestern New Mexico and Utah.

THE GOVERNMENT

The state constitution of New Mexico provides for a classic division of governmental power into legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The legislature convenes every January for alternate 30- and 60-day sessions. State representatives are elected for terms of two years and state senators are elected for four-year terms. The legislature substantially directs the state government through the enactment and repeal of laws.

The executive division, as represented by the governor, administers the laws. The governor is elected for a four-year term and cannot succeed himself.

Laws are interpreted and applied by the judiciary division—the courts.

RECREATION

New Mexico is a land of spectacular scenery and beautiful weather—a land where everyone can enjoy fishing, camping, hiking, picnicking, boating, golfing, rock hunting, skiing, snowmobiling, swimming, tennis, riding, sightseeing, scuba diving, bicycling, and just plain relaxing under turquoise skies. It is also a land with a fascinating culture where people can attend plays, concerts, fiestas, rodeos, horse races, Indian ceremonials and art shows.

National Parks and Monuments

New Mexico has ten national monuments and one national park within its borders. They offer the tourist a wide diversity of historical, archaeological and natural wonders.

Almost everyone has heard of Carlsbad Caverns National Park. The vast underground rooms with their beautiful limestone formations draw hundreds of thousands of visitors every year to southeastern New Mexico.

There are six national monuments that feature prehistoric ruins of great archaeological significance:

Aztec Ruins—1 mile north of Aztec
Bandelier—45 miles northwest of Santa Fe
Chaco Canyon—26 miles south of Blanco Trading Post
Gila Cliff Dwellings—44 miles north of Silver City
Gran Quivira—25 miles south of Mountainair

Pecos—21 miles east of Santa Fe
Two national monuments are of later historical interest:

El Morro (Inscription Rock)—43 miles west of Grants
Fort Union—7 miles north of Watrous
Two national monuments are natural wonders:

Capulin Mountain—33 miles east of Raton—a perfect volcano cone
White Sands—15 miles southwest of Alamogordo—world's largest dune field of pure white gypsum

For further information, write: Southwest Region, National Park Service, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501.

National Forests

New Mexico has approximately 9 million acres of national forests, and about 20 million acres of wooded lands.

Five national forests are entirely in New Mexico—Carson, Santa Fe, Cibola, Lincoln and Gila. In addition, there is a small section of Coronado. The forests are managed for multiple use, and the U.S. Forest Service has provided hundreds of camping and picnicking sites, especially in areas of scenic grandeur.

Two large and several smaller wildernesses totalling about 680,000 acres have been set aside within the national forest system in New Mexico. The wildernesses are under special restrictions to preserve animal and plant life, and man-made improvements are excluded. No mechanized equipment is allowed.

The Pecos Wilderness covers 167,416 acres in the north central part of the state, and the Gila Wilderness spans 433,690 acres in the southwest. Here you can see America as it once was, and perhaps come across unusual wildlife in the quiet of the forests.



The kiva is the religious center of Pueblo Indian life. Round ones, like this restored kiva at Coronado State Monument, were built partly underground.

State Parks

New Mexico has a fast-growing state park system with extensive camping, fishing, boating, hiking and picnicking facilities. Unless otherwise indicated, the parks are open all year.

Alamogordo Lake—16 miles north of Fort Sumner

Bluewater Lake—21 miles west of Grants
Bottomless Lakes—16 miles southeast of Roswell

Caballo Lake—22 miles south of Truth or Consequences

Chicosa Lake—5 miles north of Roy
City of Rocks—29 miles northwest of Deming

Clayton Lake—12 miles north of Clayton (summer months)

Conchas Lake—32 miles northwest of Tucumcari

Coronado—1 mile west of Bernalillo

Coyote Creek—15 miles northeast of Mora (summer months)

Elephant Butte Lake—5 miles northeast of Truth or Consequences

El Vado Lake—17 miles southwest of Tierra Amarilla

Hyde Memorial—8 miles northeast of Santa Fe

Kit Carson—Taos (no camping)

Leasburg Dam—15 miles from Radium Springs exit on U.S. 85

Morphy Lake—26 miles north of Las Vegas (summer months)

Navajo Lake—25 miles east of Bloomfield

Oasis—7½ miles northeast of Portales

Pancho Villa—Columbus

Percha Dam—4 miles south of Caballo Lake on U.S. 85

Rio Grande Gorge—1 mile northwest of Pilar on U.S. 64

Rock Hound—18 miles southeast of Deming

San Gabriel—Albuquerque

Santa Fe River—Santa Fe

Sims Mesa—about 20 miles northeast of Bloomfield

Storrie Lake—5 miles north of Las Vegas

Ute Lake—25 miles east of Tucumcari

Valley of Fires—3 miles west of Carrizozo

Villanueva—35 miles southwest of Las Vegas (summer months)

Zoological-Botanical Gardens—Carlsbad

For further information on state parks, write: State Park and Recreation Commission, 141 East De Vargas, Santa Fe, N.M. 87503.



White Sands National Monument is a portion of a huge gypsum deposit.

State Monuments

New Mexico's state monuments give visitors a look backward at early civilizations, the Spanish colonial era and territorial times. The Museum of New Mexico administers the following monuments:

Abo—11 miles southwest of Mountainair—17th-century Spanish mission

Coronado*—2 miles northwest of Bernalillo—prehistoric pueblo

Ft. Selden—Radium Springs—ruins of 19th-century fort

Fort Sumner*—8 miles southeast of Ft. Sumner—site of historic fort and Navajo reservation of 1860s.

Jemez*—northern edge of Jemez Springs—17th-century mission

Palace of the Governors—Santa Fe—oldest government building still in use

Quarai*—8 miles north of Mountainair—17th-century Spanish mission

*visitor center.

For further information, contact the Museum of New Mexico, 113 Lincoln Avenue, Santa Fe, N.M. 87503.

Also designated state monuments, but under private administration are:

La Mesilla Plaza—2 miles south of Las Cruces—19th-century Mexican plaza

Lincoln—on U.S. 70 between Roswell and Ruidoso—historic courthouse of Billy the Kid fame



The Missions

A century and a half before there were any missions in California, there were a number of mission churches throughout New Mexico.

Although priests had accompanied the conquistadors, permanent missionaries didn't come to New Mexico until 1598, when they arrived with Don Juan de Oñate.

By the early 1620s, there were several mission churches, including a magnificent edifice large enough to hold all the people of Pecos Pueblo. When the Pueblo Rebellion threw off Spanish rule in 1680, there were missions in many of the pueblos. After the peaceful reconquest in 1692, missionary work was resumed.

Today, some of the old churches are in ruins and the pueblos abandoned, silent monuments to a day that is gone. Other churches are still in use, focal points in the daily lives of the Pueblo Indians.

In addition to the pueblo missions, there are several other churches of great antiquity and historical value. Among these are the famous Church of St. Francis of Assisi at Rancho de Taos, San Miguel Mission and St. Francis Cathedral in Santa Fe, the Church of San Felipe de Neri in Albuquerque, the Mission of San Miguel at Socorro, the Chimayo Santuario and San José de Gracia at Las Trampas.



Many pilgrims of all ages visit the Santuario de Chimayo on Good Friday.

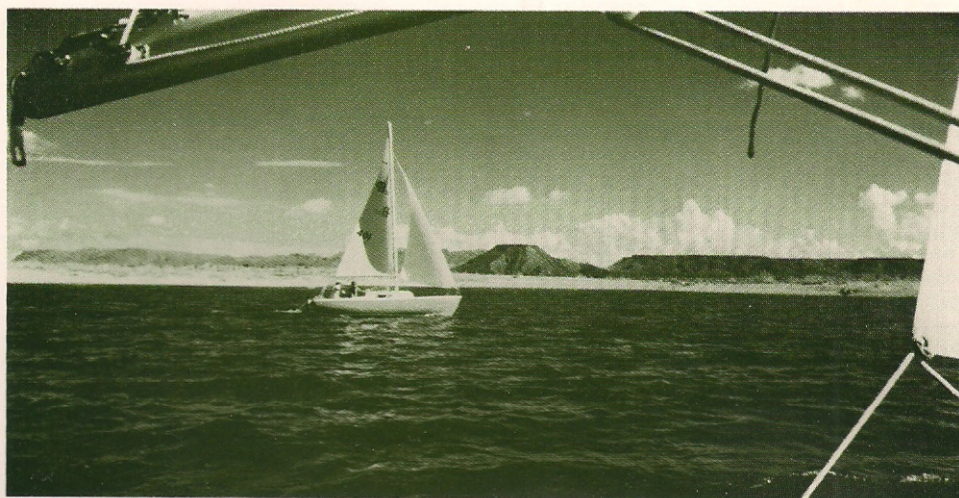
Camping

There are camping and trailer parking facilities throughout New Mexico. Hundreds of campsites are available in the national forests, for example, and can be reached within a few hours from almost any spot in the state.

In addition, campsites are provided in areas managed by the U.S. National Park Service and by the Bureaus of Land Management, Indian Affairs, Reclamation, and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

There are also camping areas under the jurisdiction of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and the State Park and Recreation Commission.

Many municipalities have also arranged to have camping areas for visitors, and there are a number of private campgrounds.



Sailing and other water sports are popular on New Mexico's larger lakes.

Skiing and Snowmobiling

A happy combination of bright sun, high altitude and dry powder snow has made New Mexico one of the leading ski areas of the world. All the ski areas within the state are readily accessible, and accommodations are available in nearby towns. In general, the season extends from Thanksgiving to April.

Angel Fire Ski Basin—25 miles east of Taos

Powder Puff Mountain—½ mile west of Red River

Raton Ski Basin—12 miles northeast of Raton

Red River Ski Area—Red River

Sandia Peak Ski Area—18 miles east of Albuquerque city limits

Santa Fe Ski Basin—16 miles northeast of Santa Fe

Sierra Blanca Ski Resort—16 miles northwest of Ruidoso

Sipapu Ski Area—25 miles southeast of Taos

Taos Ski Valley—19 miles northeast of Taos

Val Verde Ski Area—9 miles south of Eagle Nest

Snowmobiling is one of the fastest growing winter sports in New Mexico. The major snowmobile area in the state extends out from the town of Chama, with more than 300 miles of snowmobile trails, some reaching into Colorado. Two major trails emanate from Cloudcroft into the Lincoln National Forest. In addition, there are trails, usually unmarked, used by snowmobilers in several areas of the national forests.



Boating

Boating enthusiasts will find New Mexico an unexpected pleasure. There are large lakes along the Rio Grande, and on the Pecos, Canadian and San Juan Rivers. Many of the lakes have been developed for boaters by the State Park and Recreation Commission. At the large lakes, power boating, sailing and water skiing are part of the scene. At some of the smaller or more remote mountain lakes, power boats are forbidden or restricted in horsepower.

Along the northern reaches of the Rio Grande, rafting and kayaking fans find thrilling rides.

Golf

More than 50 golf courses throughout the state are a challenge to New Mexico golfers. At Hobbs, the world's largest golf tournament is held annually. And at beautiful Cloudcroft, golfers tee off at the highest golf course in America, 9,000 feet above sea level.

Hunting and Fishing

New Mexico is a sportsman's paradise. Hunters will find a wide variety of game, including elk, bear, deer, turkey, squirrel, quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, waterfowl and javelina.

There are approximately 3,300 miles of streams in the state and 115,000 surface acres of lakes. Both warm and cold water fishing are outstanding.

For details on limits, seasons and license fees, write: New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, State Capitol, Santa Fe, N.M. 87503.

Horse Racing

The parimutuel betting season is long in New Mexico. Thoroughbreds and quarter horses race in handsome surroundings at La Mesa Park, Raton; Ruidoso Downs at Ruidoso; Sunland Park near Las Cruces; Santa Fe Downs near Santa Fe, and at the big State Fair in Albuquerque. At one track or another, they're racing from late December through most of September and sometimes into November.

Sandia Peak Tramway

The longest tramway in the United States, and the second largest in the world, carries residents, tourists, skiers and camera fans on an exciting sky journey from the outskirts of Albuquerque to the top of Sandia Peak, 10,400 feet high.

The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad

The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad, one of the last remaining authentic coal-fired, steam-powered, narrow-gauge railroads in the world, takes tourists on a spectacular 64-mile trip up mountains, through tunnels, over gorges, along cliffs, and past old ghost towns. The route passes through two national forests and some of the most beautiful and remote mountain scenery in the country. This fascinating trip into yesterday is operated throughout the summer months from Chama, N.M., to Antonito, CO.

Ghost Towns

Scattered over New Mexico are ghost towns, the remains of once-thriving frontier towns, stage stops, railroad stations, forts and mining camps. In some cases there is nothing left to indicate that a town once stood on the site. In others, the gaunt shells of buildings still stand and the streets are not yet overgrown with weeds. A few people live in some of the old houses here and there, but the towns are only pale shadows of their livelier and more prosperous pasts.

Some of the towns died an early death. Others lived on until the 1940s. The mines played out. The railroads and highways passed them by. And as quickly as the towns had skyrocketed to glory, they faded into history.

More information may be had by writing the Tourist Division, N.M. Department of Development, 113 Washington Avenue, Santa Fe, N.M. 87503.

Mineral Springs

New Mexico's natural hot springs, with healthful mineral waters at temperatures up to 150 degrees F, are found in all parts of the state.

A few of them are at Ojo Caliente, 50 miles north of Santa Fe; Truth or Consequences, on the Rio Grande in the southern part of the state; Jemez Springs, in the cool Jemez Mountains 45 miles northwest of Albuquerque; Radium Springs, 16 miles north of Las Cruces; Ponce de Leon Hot Springs, near Taos; and Gila Hot Springs, 40 miles north of Silver City.

Fiestas, Rodeos and Fun

Hardly a week goes by in New Mexico when there isn't a fiesta, rodeo, pageant or Indian ceremonial somewhere. Some are small and neighborly. Others are big and lavish. Most bring back some exciting aspect of the old West. And all are fun.

Perhaps the biggest and best known are the Intertribal Indian Ceremonial held every August in Gallup, the Billy the Kid Pageant in Lincoln, the Oñate Fiesta at Española, the New Mexico State Fair in Albuquerque in September, and the Fiesta de Santa Fe on Labor Day weekend—the oldest community celebration in the United States.

Horse shows, cattle sales, house tours, parades, historical pageants, dog shows, garden shows, aspencares, fiestas and, of course, rodeos—there's always something going on. For further information, check with local chambers of commerce and newspapers.

MUSEUMS

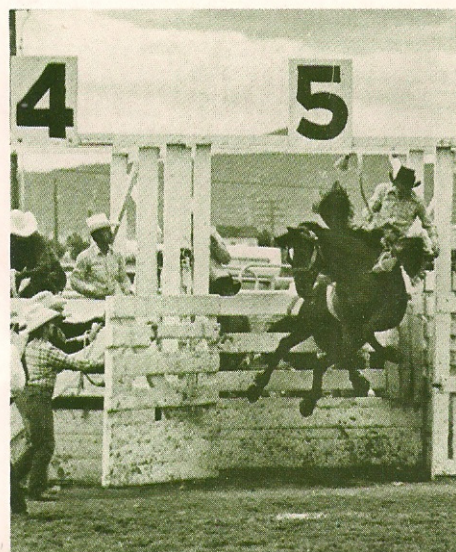
There are many museums of great interest in the Land of Enchantment. Most important, perhaps, is the state's Museum of New Mexico. There are five branches—the Palace of the Governors, the Fine Arts Museum, the Laboratory of Anthropology, the State Monuments Division, the Museum of International Folk Art, all located in the state capital, Santa Fe.

Best known is the Palace of the Governors, a handsome, long, low adobe structure in the pueblo style, built in 1610 by the early Spanish conquistadors. It served as a seat of government for nearly 300 years, and houses the museum's historical and archaeological exhibits. Across the patio, the museum features a Hall of the American Indian.

On a nearby corner of the Santa Fe Plaza is the Fine Arts Museum, with its definitive collection of New Mexico and Southwest art.

The Museum of International Folk Art is filled with colorful craft items from all over the world, and its collection of Spanish colonial art is one of the finest anywhere.

Throughout the state, there are many public and private museums of enormous interest. Examples are the Museum of Navaho Ceremonial Art in Santa Fe, the Roswell Museum and Art Center, Ghost Ranch Museum near Abiqui, the Blackwater Draw Museum in Portales, and in Albuquerque, the Museum of Albuquerque, the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and the Fine Arts Museum at the University of New Mexico, and the National Atomic Museum.



Fairs and celebrations often include rodeos.

the Blackwater Draw Museum in Portales, and in Albuquerque, the Museum of Albuquerque, the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and the Fine Arts Museum at the University of New Mexico, and the National Atomic Museum.

Most state and private universities, as well as the Institute of American Indian Arts, have art and anthropological museums, many with excellent collections. Several state monuments and most national parks and monuments have museums as well.

THE ARTS

Few states can boast as many cultural activities in ratio to the population as can New Mexico. Creativity seems to thrive in the sparkling air. No matter how small the community, there is likely to be an art gallery, a little theatre or a musical organization.

The art colonies of Taos, Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Mesilla have made their places in history. The annual Arts and Crafts Fair at the State Fairgrounds in Albuquerque and the biennial competitions sponsored by the Museum of New Mexico draw thousands of entries. In the pueblos and on the reservations, Indian artists pursue their traditional arts and crafts and new ones as well.

Little theatre groups abound in the state, and in the summer are augmented by amateur, professional and semiprofessional summer theatres of high quality. There's drama for every taste—from modern experimental theatre to classic plays to cheer-and-hiss old-time melodramas. Around the holidays in Spanish communities, there are traditional performances of Los Pastores, Las Posadas and Los Tres Reyes.

Dancers and choreographers find inspiration in the traditional dances of the Pueblo Indians.

National touring companies present plays, musicals and concerts throughout the year in Popejoy Hall in Albuquerque. Most larger towns have their own light opera associations, chamber music groups and series of concerts. There are many strong musical organizations throughout the state. Typical are the Roswell Symphony Orchestra and the orchestras of the University of New Mexico and New Mexico State University.



Antique pots in the Museum of New Mexico's collection illustrate the Pueblo people's long heritage as master potters.

The Santa Fe Opera

The Santa Fe Opera is renowned as one of the outstanding companies of the world. Founded by John Crosby, the opera played its first performance on July 3, 1957, in an outdoor theatre located on a hilltop five miles north of Santa Fe. The original theatre, destroyed by fire in 1967, had a seating capacity of 480. The stunning modern theatre, constructed on the same site in time for the next season, seats 1,500.

Financed by box office receipts, contributions and grants, the opera has become known for innovative productions, world premieres and exciting performances. Composers Igor Stravinsky, Paul Hindemith, Gian-Carlo Menotti and others have supervised productions of their works in Santa Fe.

For further information, contact: Dept. D, Santa Fe Opera, P.O. Box 2408, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501.

The Albuquerque Symphony Orchestra

The Albuquerque Symphony Orchestra is an 80-member metropolitan orchestra. Founded in 1932, the orchestra now has a season consisting

of eight subscription concerts, a repeat subscription series, young people's concerts, and special events, such as Christmas and zoo concerts.

The orchestra serves an extended area, playing engagements throughout the state. In addition, members of the orchestra play in weekly ensemble programs for the local schools.

For further information, contact the Albuquerque Symphony Orchestra, 120 Madeira, N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87108.

EDUCATION

New Mexico has an excellent public school system, with vocational as well as academic training available in many districts.

There are a number of institutions of higher learning in the state, almost all accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

State colleges and universities include:

The University of New Mexico—Albuquerque

New Mexico Highlands University—Las Vegas

New Mexico State University—University Park, near Las Cruces

Eastern New Mexico University—Portales

Western New Mexico University—Silver City

New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology—Socorro

New Mexico Military Institute—Roswell

New Mexico Junior College—Hobbs

Among the private institutions are the University of Albuquerque; St. John's College, Santa Fe; the College of Santa Fe, and the College of the Southwest, in Hobbs.

There are several specialized schools in the state. Among them are the New Mexico Technical-Vocational School in El Rito, with a branch in Espanola; Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute; the School for the Deaf in Santa Fe and the School for the Visually Handicapped in Alamogordo.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs also sponsors several schools, including the famed Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe.

The Indian Virgin of Guadalupe as carved in wood by a Spanish santero of New Mexico.

GOOD FOOD, REST & RELAXATION

Modern hotels and motels are available all along the major highways and in the cities and towns of New Mexico. Prices vary with the type of accommodations, but are usually quite moderate.

There are numerous guest ranches and resorts in the state. Some remain open the year round, while others close for the winter. Local chambers of commerce can supply information on resorts in their area.

New Mexico has a great many good, moderately priced restaurants serving a variety of foods. Everything can be found from fish-and-chips stands to steak houses to small, out-of-the-way restaurants featuring special cuisines. But the state has gained its greatest renown for its mouth-watering native dishes that are a special blend of Spanish, Indian and Mexican influences. There are a number of restaurants of international repute in New Mexico—some located in remote tiny villages or small towns, such as Mesilla, Cerrillos, Chimayo, Tinnie and Española.

Luminarias decorate homes, businesses and plazas at Christmas.

HIGHWAYS

New Mexico has a total of almost 67,500 miles of improved roads, including local, county, forest and park roads. Of this total, 12,586 miles are state and interstate highways. Three interstate controlled-access highways cross the state—I-25 north-south, and I-40 and I-10 east-west.

INDUSTRY

Agriculture is a major industry in the state. There are as many cattle as people in New Mexico—over a million—almost as many sheep. Farm products include all the grains, broom corn, cotton, fruits, peanuts, pecans, chile, beans, lettuce and tomatoes.

Another major industry is tourism, which directly or indirectly affects almost everyone in the state. Hotels, motels, restaurants, tourist attractions, gas stations, all see direct benefits.

New Mexico is seventh of all states in mineral production, and is the top producer of carbon dioxide, perlite, potash and uranium. The state is in the top four in the production of natural gas, copper, molybdenum, and manganiferous ore. It is the sixth largest producer of petroleum. Lea County, in southeast New Mexico, with close to 12,000 producing oil wells, produces more gas and oil than any other county in the United States.

EMPLOYMENT

Information about employment in the state can be obtained from New Mexico State Employment Security Commission, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103.

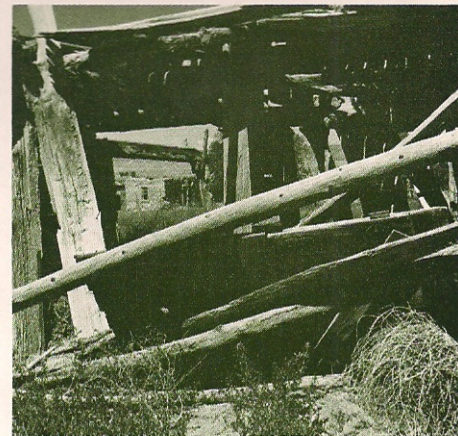
RETIREMENT

Many communities in New Mexico offer ideal opportunities for the retired person seeking a mild climate and pleasant surroundings. A leisurely trip through the state is the best method for scouting retirement possibilities.

Inquiries regarding property values, taxes, cost of living and other information may be directed to the chamber of commerce in any community.

TAXES

Property taxes are based on a one-third assessment of market value statewide. A four percent sales tax is levied with proceeds earmarked mostly for the support of schools but with a small percentage going to cities and towns. The state also has a small graduated-income tax. Tax inquiries may be directed to the Property Appraisal Department, Bataan Memorial Building, State Capitol, Santa Fe.



Finding ghost towns is a favorite pastime for some people. This is La Bodega.

Official State Symbols



STATE SEAL

"The coat of arms of the State shall be the Mexican eagle grasping a serpent in its beak, the cactus in its talons, shielded by the American eagle with outspread wings and grasping arrows in its talons; the date 1912 under the eagles and on a scroll, the motto: 'Crescit Eundo.' The Great Seal of the State shall be a disc bearing the coat of arms and having around the edge the words 'Great Seal of the State of New Mexico.'" (Laws 1913) Crescit Eundo means "It grows as it goes."

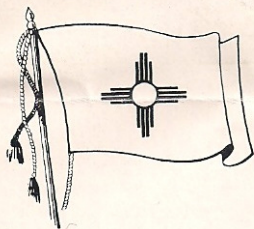
STATE FLOWER

The yucca (*Yucca elata*), a member of the lily family, grows to tree-like heights in some areas. It produces handsome blooms in early summer, flowering from the tips of stalks that emerge from clusters of sharp, stiletto leaves, which give the plant the nickname Spanish bayonet. An excellent natural soap, called amole, can be made from yucca roots. Indians in the area have for centuries used it as a shampoo.



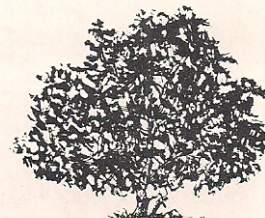
STATE FLAG

The state flag of New Mexico combines the ancient Zia sun symbol of the Indians of Zia Pueblo and the colors borne by the first Spanish conquistadors—the red and gold of Queen Isabella of Castile. The flag bears the red Zia symbol on a field of gold.



STATE TREE

The familiar, useful piñon or Rocky Mountain nut pine (*Pinus edulis*), flourishes on the high mesas and foothills of the state. It produces delicious edible nuts, is often used as a Christmas tree, and its wood when burned gives off a smoke of great fragrance, making it a favorite fireplace fuel.



STATE BIRD

The roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), also called the paisano or chaparral bird, is found throughout the state except in the high mountains of northern New Mexico. Akin to the cuckoo, it has a peculiar foot (two toes forward, two back), and may often be seen racing beside highways in a rapid, erratic fashion. It is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.



STATE FISH

The New Mexico native cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki*), one of two species native to the state, is found in remote high mountain streams and lakes. It is named for the brilliant red color of the throat, gill covers, belly and lower fins. It is an excellent game fish, and a good fighter.



STATE MAMMAL

The black bear (*Ursus americanus*) is found throughout New Mexico in mountainous and wooded areas. Despite its name, the bear may be brown or cinnamon, in addition to black. It is omnivorous, eating grass, berries and fruit, as well as smaller wild game and occasionally livestock.



STATE GEM

New Mexico's state gem, the turquoise, was first mined by the Pueblo Indians, long before the arrival of the Spaniards. A greenish blue mineral (hydrous basic copper aluminum phosphate), it is most valued when it is sky blue in color, with a spiderweb matrix. The Navajo and Pueblo Indians use the stone extensively in their handcrafted jewelry. Turquoise is said to protect the wearer from illness and bad luck.

STATE VEGETABLES

The pinto bean and the chile are New Mexico's state vegetables. In combination, they constitute a well-balanced diet of minerals, vitamins and protein—as well as good taste. Cliff dwelling Indians were using the pinto bean long before the Spaniards arrived. The two vegetables became the common diet of many early settlers, and are said to account for New Mexico having the lowest per capita incidence of heart disease of any state.

STATE SONGS

New Mexico has two state songs—"O Fair New Mexico," written by Elizabeth Garrett and "Así Es Nuevo Mejico," by Amadeo Lucero.

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